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EXAMINER

BALAOING, ARIEL A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/529,346	<b>Applicant(s)</b> AHMAVAARA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> ARIEL BALAOING	<b>Art Unit</b> 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 November 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 12-16, 19-24, 26-30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41-45, 47 and 48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 12-16, 19-24, 26-30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41-45, 47 and 48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)         | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19-22, 26-30, 33, 34, 37, 41-43, 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BJELLAND et al (US 2002/0034935 A1) in view of the applicant's description of the prior art (hereinafter ADPA), ALBERT et al (US 2003/0056096 A1), and FORSLOW (US 2003/0039237).

Regarding claim 1, BJELLAND discloses a method (abstract), said method comprising: using an authentication message to signal a service selection information via a first network to an authentication server [**RADIUS**] of a second network, the service selection information indicating an access point (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation); and using said service selection information to connect to at least one service provided over said access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said

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authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64).

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Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting using the authentication server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and selecting using the authentication server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 2, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said first network is a wireless local area network (ADPA - paragraph 4, 5; ALBERT – paragraph 3). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

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Regarding claim 3, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said second network is a cellular packet-switched network (BJELLAND – abstract; GPRS network; ADPA - paragraph 5, 6). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 4, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said cellular packet-switched network is a GPRS network (BJELLAND – abstract; GPRS network; ADPA - paragraph 5, 6). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 5, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication message is an EAP message (ALBERT – paragraph 13, 57, 61). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 12, BJELLAND discloses an apparatus (abstract), comprising: a processor to extract from a received authentication message a service selection information to select a service (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing),

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wherein the processor is configured to use said service selection information to establish a connection to services provided over an access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However,

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the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting using a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and selecting using the authentication server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on



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a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 13, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication message is an EAP message (ALBERT – paragraph 13, 57, 61). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 15, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication server is a standalone WLAN authentication server (ALBERT – paragraph 55, 58). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 16, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said processor is a GPRS node (BJELLAND – abstract; GPRS network; ADPA - paragraph 5, 6). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 19, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA further discloses wherein at least one of said APN parameters is decrypted in said authentication server (ALBERT - paragraph 15-22, 64; furthermore, see independent

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claim regarding transmission and reception of data). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 20, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein at least one of said APN parameter is forwarded by the authentication server to said access point in an encrypted manner (ALBERT - paragraph 15-22, 64; furthermore, see independent claim regarding transmission and reception of data). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 21, BJELLAND discloses a apparatus (abstract), comprising: a processor configured to set in an authentication message a service selection information regarding selection of a network service (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses

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wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and wherein the access server is configured to select a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND

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discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and wherein the access server is configured to select a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 22, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication message is an EAP message (ALBERT – paragraph 13, 57, 61). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 26, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. BJELLAND further discloses wherein said service is a general packet radio service (abstract; paragraph 14-16).

Regarding claim 27, BJELLAND discloses a system [**Figures 1-3**] for providing access from a first network [**home network**] to a service of a second network [**external**

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**network]**, said system comprising: a terminal device connected to a first network configured to provide access to a network service, said terminal device configured to set in an authentication message a service selection information regarding selection of said network service (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation); and an authentication server device [**RADIUS server**] connected to a second network, said authentication server device configured for providing an authentication mechanism, said authentication server device configured to extract from a received authentication message said service selection information to select said service, and to use said service selection information to establish a connection to services provided over an access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN).

However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name

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parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting using the authentication server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and selecting using the authentication

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server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 28, BJELLAND discloses a method comprising: extracting, by a processor coupled to a second network, from a received authentication message received via a first network a service selection information to select a service (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means is inherently necessary for data extraction and processing); and b) using, by a processor coupled to the second network, said service selection information to establish a connection to services provided over an access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN).

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However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the



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combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting using the processor coupled to the second network, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and selecting using a processor coupled to the second network, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 29, BJELLAND discloses a method comprising: setting in an authentication message sent from a first network to a second network a service selection information regarding selection of a network service at a terminal device (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means is inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least

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one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater

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security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and selecting using the authentication server, a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 30, BJELLAND discloses a computer-readable storage medium encoded with instructions configured to control a processor to perform a process (abstract; It is noted that a processor and computing means is inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), the process comprising: using an authentication message to signal a service selection information via a first network to an authentication

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server [RADIUS] of a second network, the service selection information indicating an access point (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation); and using said service selection information to connect to at least one service provided over said access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known

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and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and using the service selection information to select a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses wherein the first **25** and second networks **20** are distinct (Figure 1; packet data network and local area network); and using service selection information to select a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of

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FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 33, BJELLAND discloses a computer-readable storage medium encoded with instructions configured to control a processor to perform a process (abstract; it is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary to perform data extraction and processing), the process comprising: extracting from a received authentication message a service selection information to select a service (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), using said service selection information to establish a connection to services provided over an access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection

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information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose extracting, using a processor connected to a second network, from a received authentication message from a first network; selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first

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network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses extracting, using a processor connected to a second network, from a received authentication message from a first network (paragraph 94, 98); selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 34, BJELLAND discloses a computer-readable storage medium encoded with instructions configured to control a processor to perform a process (abstract), the process comprising: setting in an authentication message a service selection information regarding selection of a network service (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name



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parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN).

However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see

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paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose sending the authentication message from via a first network to an authentication server coupled to a second network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses sending the authentication message from via a first network to an authentication server coupled to a second network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 37, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication message is an EAP

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message (ALBERT – paragraph 13, 57, 61). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 41, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein at least one of said APN parameters is decrypted in said authentication server (ALBERT - paragraph 15-22, 64; furthermore, see independent claim regarding transmission and reception of data). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 42, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein at least one of said APN parameter is forwarded by the authentication server to said access point in an encrypted manner (ALBERT - paragraph 15-22, 64; furthermore, see independent claim regarding transmission and reception of data). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 43, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW further discloses wherein said authentication message is an EAP message (ALBERT – paragraph 13, 57, 61). Furthermore, see the motivation provide in the parent claim regarding combination of the references.

Regarding claim 47, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. BJELLAND further discloses wherein said service is a general packet radio service (abstract; paragraph 14-16).

Regarding claim 48, BJELLAND discloses an apparatus (abstract), comprising: extracting means for extracting from a received authentication message service selection information to select a service (Figure 2, 3; paragraph 14, 15; mobile terminal request attachment to a network and context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), controlling means for using said service selection information to establish a connection to services provided over an access point indicated by said service selection information (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name

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parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose extracting, using a processor connected to a second network, from a received authentication message from a first network; selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses extracting, using a processor connected to a second

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network, from a received authentication message from a first network (paragraph 94, 98); selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

Regarding claim 49, BJELLAND discloses an apparatus (abstract), comprising: setting means for setting in an authentication message a service selection information regarding selection of a network service (paragraph 15, 16; PDP context activation. It is noted that a processor and computing means would be inherently necessary for data extraction and processing), sending means for sending the authentication message (paragraph 15, 16; context activation), wherein said service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter (paragraph 16; APN indicating relevant GGSN), wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name (paragraph 16), and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server (paragraph 16; DNS server used to read APN). However, BJELLAND does not expressly disclose wherein an access point parameter

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comprises a username and a password, and wherein the user name and password can only be decrypted at a network defined by the access point name. ADPA discloses wherein service selection information comprises at least one access point name parameter, wherein said at least one access point parameter comprises an access point name, a username and a password, and wherein said at least one access point name parameter is transmitted in said authentication message so that said access point name can be read by an access server, and the user name and password can only be read at a network defined by the access point name (paragraph 6 of the background of the invention). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND to include the teachings of ADPA, since ADPA states that such techniques were known and standard in the art (according to 3GPP TS 23.060) and therefore could be used to provide standardized protocol techniques to the existing invention. However, the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA does not expressly disclose the encryption and decryption of transmitted data. ALBERT discloses encryption and decryption of transmitted data (paragraph 15-22, 64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND and ADPA to include the teachings of ALBERT, since ALBERT states that such a modification would allow a system to implement greater security measures when transmitting data (see paragraph 2, 64). Furthermore, the encryption and decryption of data along any two points of a network would increase data security between the two points. However, the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT does not expressly disclose sending

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the authentication message from via a first network to an authentication server coupled to a second network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (BJELLAND discloses a RADIUS server within the GGSN of the network). In the same field of endeavor, FORSLOW discloses sending the authentication message from via a first network to an authentication server coupled to a second network, wherein the first and second networks are distinct; and selecting a gateway in the second network to connect to the first network (paragraph 94, 98; authentication at the RADIUS server located within the ISP network and when authenticated, includes tunneling configuration information to the GGSN). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, and ALBERT to include the teachings of FORSLOW, since such a modification provides authentication means from an external network that provides security access based on a known identification and/or password predefined at the external network (see paragraph 94).

4. Claims 6, 7, 14, 23, 24, 38, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BJELLAND et al (US 2002/0034935 A1) in view of the applicant's description of the prior art (hereinafter ADPA), ALBERT et al (US 2003/0056096 A1), and FORSLOW (US 2003/0039237) and further in view of MCINTOSH et al (US 2003/0139180).

Regarding claim 6, 24, 45 see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of BJELLAND,



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ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW discloses the use of extensible authentication (EAP), the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW does not expressly disclose wherein said extensible authentication protocol message is an extensible authentication protocol subscriber identity module or extensible authentication protocol authentication and key agreement message. In the same field of endeavor, MCINTOSH teaches wherein an extensible authentication protocol message is an extensible authentication protocol subscriber identity module or extensible authentication protocol authentication and key agreement message (paragraph 68, 71, 83, 92). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW to include the teachings of MCINTOSH, since such a modification would provide authentication means using a standardized protocol. Furthermore, the use of any known authentication means would have been an obvious design choice as any choice would provide secure network access.

Regarding claim 7, 14, 23, 38, and 44 see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW discloses the use of extensible authentication (EAP), the combination of BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW does not expressly disclose wherein said authentication message is an EAP Challenge Response message. In the same field of endeavor, MCINTOSH discloses wherein an authentication message is an EAP Challenge Response message (paragraph 68, 71, 83, 121, 147). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time the invention was made to modify BJELLAND, ADPA, ALBERT, and FORSLOW to include the teachings of MCINTOSH, since such a modification would provide authentication means using a standardized protocol. Furthermore, the use of any known authentication means would have been an obvious design choice as any choice would provide secure network access

### ***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ARIEL BALAOING whose telephone number is (571)272-7317. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, V. Paul Harper can be reached on (571) 272-7605. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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